

US Army Hawaii Regulation 190-5

Military Police

US Army Hawaii Traffic Code

Department of the Army
Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division and
United States Army Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, HI
18 March 2015

UNCLASSIFIED

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Effective 17 April 2015

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UNITED STATES ARMY HAWAII TRAFFIC CODE

By Order of the Commanding General, 25th Infantry Division and US Army Hawaii:

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History. This regulation supersedes United States Army Hawaii (USARHAW) Regulation 190-5, United States Army Hawaii Traffic Code, dated 16 January 2015.

Summary. This regulation provides provisions to and amplification of the Hawaii Criminal and Traffic Law Manual (Hawaii Revised Statutes) 2014-2015 assimilated on US Army Hawaii installations.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all Soldiers, Civilians, Family Members, contractors and other personnel who work on, reside on, or visit any US Army installation, facility or work site in the State of Hawaii.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES). Send comments and suggested improvements on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, US Army Garrison-Hawaii, ATTN: IMHW-ES, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000.

Distribution. This regulation is distributed through electronic media at the US Army Garrison Hawaii Homepage: <http://www.garrison.hawaii.army.mil/command/documents.htm> under the publications tab.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1. Purpose.

a. This regulation establishes policy, responsibilities, and procedures for motor vehicle traffic supervision on United States Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI) installations and sites. This includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) Granting, suspending, or revoking the privilege to operate a privately owned vehicle (POV).

(2) Administration of driver performance records.

(3) Off-installation traffic activities.

b. Operating a POV on USAG-HI installations and sites is a privilege granted by the Senior Commander (SC). Individuals who accept this privilege must comply with paragraph 2-1 of this regulation.

1-2. References. Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in Appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms. Abbreviations and special terms found in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities.

a. Senior Commander.

(1) Establishes command policy and designates responsibility for the enforcement of this regulation to the Director of Emergency Services, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii.

(2) Delegates the overall responsibility of the suspension, revocation and reinstatement of installation driving privileges to the Garrison Commander for USAG-HI installations and sites.

b. Garrison Commander.

(1) Overall responsible for the suspension, revocation and reinstatement of installation driving privileges on USAG-HI installations and sites.

(2) Delegate the authority to suspend, revoke and reinstate installation driving privileges to the Community Compliance Office on his or her behalf.

(3) Designated as the appellate authority for the reinstatement of installation driving privileges.

c. Director of Emergency Services. Has primary staff responsibility for establishing, administering, and enforcing the provisions of this regulation.

d. Community Compliance Office. Has primary staff responsibility for the suspension, revocation and reinstatement of installation driving privileges.

e. Installation Safety Office. Participate and assist in developing traffic accident prevention initiatives in support of the installation traffic safety program.

f. Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). Provide treatment and education services to personnel with alcohol or drug abuse problems.

g. Unit Commanders. Ensure the provisions of this regulation are enforced.

h. Sponsors. Military and civilian sponsors are responsible for their Family members' and guests' awareness and understanding of this regulation.

i. Vehicle Operators. Vehicle operators are responsible for knowing, understanding, and complying with the provisions of this regulation.

j. Passengers. The senior military or DoD civilian passenger of a government vehicle is responsible for ensuring the driver of such vehicle complies with the provisions of this regulation.

1-5. Punitive Regulations. Violations of any provision of this regulation may be punishable under the following:

a. Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

b. United States Code (USC).

c. Hawaii Criminal and Traffic Law Manual (Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)). All changes and amendments to the HRS apply on USAG-HI installations and sites through the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 USC, Section 13).

1-6. Authorized Traffic Tickets and Violation Notices. For the purposes of issuing traffic tickets and violation notices, this regulation is cited on the following forms:

a. Department of Defense (DD) Form 1408, Armed Forces Traffic Ticket.

(1) Military personnel, while operating government or privately owned vehicles, may receive a DD Form 1408 for violations of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) or this regulation.

(2) Civilian personnel operating government or privately owned vehicles may receive a DD Form 1408 for applicable traffic infractions.

b. United States District Court Violation Notice (CVB). Refer to Appendix B of this regulation for a list of offenses that warrant the issuance of a CVB.

1-7. Apprehension for Violations of Specific Traffic Laws. Violations of the following traffic laws result in immediate apprehension:

a. All alcohol related offenses while operating a motor vehicle.

b. Speeding that is 30 miles per hour (mph) above the speed limit established by law for the road where the offense occurred or over 80 mph, IAW HRS 291C-105.

c. Speeding to elude apprehension.

d. Driving while license suspended or revoked in violation of State Law or while installation driving privileges are suspended (Service Members only).

e. Any other violation deemed appropriate. Refer to Appendix B of this regulation for other offenses that warrant apprehension.

Chapter 2

Installation Driving Privileges

2-1. Requirements for Driving Privileges. Operating a vehicle on USAG-HI installations and sites is a privilege granted by the Senior Commander for persons of maturity, responsibility, sobriety and good judgment. Persons who wish to accept this privilege must adhere to the following:

a. Maintain a license to operate motor vehicles in appropriate classifications without suspension or revocation in any state.

b. Comply with laws and regulations governing motor vehicle operations on USAG-HI installations and sites.

c. Possess, while operating a motor vehicle, and produce on request by law enforcement personnel the following documentation:

(1) Valid State registration.

(2) A valid state or international driver's license and/or Department of the Army (DA) Form 5984-E, United States (US) Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card, as applicable to the class of vehicle operated, supported by a common access card (CAC), or other appropriate identification (ID) for non-Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees.

(3) A valid motor vehicle safety inspection, as required by the registered state.

(4) Proof of valid insurance. Proof of valid insurance consists of an insurance card (with watermark), or other documents issued by the insurance company, that has a current policy effective date and an expiration date.

d. Operators of government motor vehicles must have proof of authorization to operate the vehicle (valid dispatch).

2-2. Implied Consent.

a. Implied consent to blood, breath or urine tests. Persons who drive on the installation are deemed to have given consent to evidential tests for alcohol or other drug content of their blood, breath or urine when lawfully stopped, apprehended or cited for any offense allegedly committed while driving or in physical control of a motor vehicle on military installations to determine the influence of intoxicants.

b. Implied consent to impoundment. Any person granted the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on a military installation is deemed to have given consent for the removal and temporary impoundment of their POV under the following conditions.

(1) Parked illegally, for unreasonable periods as determined by the SC.

(2) Interfering with military operations.

(3) Creating a safety hazard.

(4) Disabled by accident.

(5) Left unattended in a restricted or controlled area.

(6) Abandoned. Any vehicle found parked on USAG-HI property without a valid registration and safety inspection sticker, as applicable, is deemed abandoned.

(7) Vehicles are towed at the expense of the owner, who is required to pay the towing contract company for the service of towing, impoundment and any applicable administrative fees.

(8) Motor vehicle or criminal infractions. Any person who operates a motor vehicle on a military installation involved in a motor vehicle or criminal infraction is informed that notice of the violation of law or regulation is forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) of the host state and/or home of record for the individual, and to the National Register, when applicable.

2-3. Suspension or Revocation of Installation Driving Privileges.

a. Appendices B and C list common violations and the point value, fine or consequence assigned to the violation. Both on-post and off-post moving violations count towards a driver's points or suspensions.

b. Driving with no valid insurance, registration or license results in a suspension of on-post driving privileges for 90 days.

c. Two moving traffic offenses within six months results in suspension of on-post driving privileges for 60 days.

d. Three moving traffic offenses within one year results in suspension of on-post driving privileges for six months.

e. Four moving traffic offenses within one year results in revocation of on-post driving privileges for a period of three years.

f. Receipt of four parking tickets within one year results in a 90 day suspension of on-post driving privileges.

g. A reckless or excessive speed driving citation results in suspension of on-post driving privileges for six months.

h. Operating any motor vehicle while using a cellular phone (without a hands-free device), failure to use safety restraints (seatbelts) and/or child restraint systems, or failing to wear required personal protective equipment (PPE) while operating a motorcycle will result in the following:

(1) First offense: 30-day suspension of on-post driving privileges.

(2) Second offense: Six month suspension of on-post driving privileges.

(3) Third offense: One year suspension of on-post driving privileges.

i. An accumulation of 12 traffic points within 12 months or 18 traffic points within 24 months will result in a suspension of installation driving privileges for a period of six months (refer to Appendix C).

j. Driving While Suspended (DWS) results in suspension of on-post driving privileges for five years. This includes both DWS in violation of state law and DWS in conjunction with this regulation.

2-4. Immediate Suspension of Installation Driving Privileges for Impaired Driving. After a review of reliable evidence readily available, the Directorate of Emergency Services Community Compliance Office will immediately suspend driving privileges for one year in the following circumstances:

a. Refusal to take or complete a lawfully requested chemical test to determine contents of blood for alcohol or other drugs

b. Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08 percent by volume (0.08 grams per 100 milliliters) or higher or in violation of the law of the jurisdiction that is being assimilated on the military installation.

c. Operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.05 percent blood alcohol by volume but less than 0.08 percent blood alcohol by volume in violation of the law of the jurisdiction in which the vehicle is being operated if the jurisdiction imposes a suspension solely on the basis of the BAC level (as measured in grams per 100 milliliters).

d. On an arrest report or other official documentation of the circumstances of an apprehension for intoxicated driving.

2-5. Procedures for Suspension of Installation Driving Privileges.

a. The Community Compliance Office (CCO) prepares a suspension letter based on the vehicle/traffic infraction as identified on Violation Notice (CVB), Armed Forces Traffic Ticket (DD FM 1408), Blotters, Military Police Reports, and Hawaii Armed Services Police Reports. Suspension letters are electronically distributed to the Service Member/Family Member/Employee through the chain of command for immediate presentation to the suspended driver. For non-DoD drivers, Retirees and their Family Members, administrative suspension letters are sent via certified mail.

b. Suspended drivers acknowledge receipt and the suspension or revocation takes place 14 days after the notice is received unless the affected person applies for a hearing within this period. Suspended drivers should have valid state driving privileges before requesting a hearing. ***(Note: Any impaired driving suspension IAW paragraph 2-4 of this regulation is effective immediately and not held in abeyance regardless if an administrative hearing is requested)***

c. Once CCO receives a request for a hearing, the suspension is held in abeyance for 14 additional days, during which time the hearing is scheduled.

d. If, due to action by the unit, a hearing is not held within 14 calendar days, the suspension will not take place until such time as the person is granted a hearing and is notified

of the action by CCO. However, if the affected person requests a continuance to a date beyond the 14-day period, the suspension or revocation becomes effective immediately on receipt of notice that the request for continuance is granted, and remains in force pending a hearing at a scheduled hearing date.

e. When a hearing is held, the Garrison Commander (GC) makes the final decision and takes final action. Notification of his/her decision is presented to the suspended driver from CCO via email or certified mail.

f. If it is determined as a result of a hearing to suspend or revoke the affected person's driving privilege, the suspension or revocation becomes effective when the person receives the written notification of such action. In the event that written notification cannot be verified either through a return receipt for mail or delivery through command channels, the hearing authority determines the effective date on a case-by-case basis.

g. Suspended drivers are entered in the US Army Centralized Operations Police Suite (COPS) tracking system and the Installation suspensions roster that is uploaded by CCO. Reinstatement of driving privileges is NOT automatic. Drivers must request reinstatement in writing via the applicable level Commander in the chain of command to CCO and, if required, provide documentation of remedial training. Upon reinstatement, the suspension is removed from the COPS tracking system.

h. Failure to reinstate privileges results in records remaining flagged as pending reinstatement. Drivers are not allowed to clear the installation without prior clearance from the USAG-HI DES.

2-6. Procedures for Reinstatement of Installation Driving Privileges.

a. For paragraph 2-3a. Driving with no valid insurance, registration or license. Submitting proof of appropriate documentation (valid driver's license, registration, or car insurance) to the CCO results in an immediate reinstatement of driving privileges. If no proof is provided, reinstatement occurs upon completion of the suspension, submission of a written request through the first O3 Commander in the chain of command, and proof of valid documentation for which the individual received the suspension.

b. For paragraphs 2-3b – 3i. To reinstate driving privileges at the end of the suspension period, suspended drivers must present proof of valid state driving privileges and that they successfully completed Driver Improvement/Remedial Driver training.

(1) Civilians requesting reinstatement will complete a national or state approved Remedial/Driver Improvement course.

(2) Soldiers will complete the Driver Improvement/Remedial Driver training available through the Installation Safety Office. Soldiers must sign up using a CAC-enabled computer at https://imc.army.mil/airs/usg_disclaimer.aspx (Region - select "Pacific", Garrison – select "Hawaii" and Courses – select "Driver Improvement/ Remedial Driver Training").

c. For paragraph 2-4. To reinstate driving privileges at the end of the suspension period, suspended drivers must present proof of valid state driving privileges and that they successfully completed Driver Improvement/Remedial Driver training and an Alcohol Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) Alcohol Education and Treatment Course.

(1) Civilians requesting reinstatement will complete a national or state approved Remedial/Driver Improvement course and a national or state approved Alcohol Substance Abuse/Alcohol Education and Treatment Course.

(2) Soldiers will complete the Driver Improvement/Remedial Driver training available through the Installation Safety Office. Soldiers must sign up using a CAC-enabled computer at https://imc.army.mil/airs/usg_disclaimer.aspx (Region - select "Pacific", Garrison – select "Hawaii" and Courses – select "Driver Improvement/ Remedial Driver Training"). Soldiers will complete Alcohol Substance Abuse training through the USAG-HI Alcohol Substance Abuse Program (ASAP). For more information on ASAP, call 655-4470.

2-7. Administrative Hearing process. If the hearing results in a decision to continue with the suspension of installation driving privileges for reasons other than DUI, the driver may request reconsideration within 14 days of receipt of notice of the hearing results. The GC acts on these requests for reconsideration. If the suspended driver is acquitted of the suspended offense, a final disposition indicates a finding of not guilty, charges are dismissed or reduced to an offense not amounting to impaired driving, or where an equivalent determination is made in a non-judicial proceeding, he/she should contact CCO to see if he/she is eligible for reinstatement of installation driving privileges.

2-8. Restricted/Limited Driving Privileges. Issues related to any hardship or other basis that may warrant a grant of restricted/limited driving privileges after suspension will not be considered at the administrative hearing. Requests for restricted/limited driving privileges are submitted separately. These requests will be submitted through the chain of command, up to and including the Brigade level commander and then forwarded to CCO. The Garrison Commander acts on these requests, except for suspension based on impaired driving (OVUII/DUI), which are forwarded from CCO to the respective General Court Martial Convening Authority.

Chapter 3

Traffic Supervision

3-1. Speed Restrictions.

a. General.

(1) A moving violation is a violation of any traffic law or regulation committed by the driver while the vehicle is in motion. Appendix C of this regulation and HRS Section 291 define moving violations.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, it is unlawful to operate a vehicle in excess of the speeds outlined in paragraph 3-1(b) below.

b. Maximum Speed Limits. Except when a special hazard exists, which requires a lower speed, the speed limits specified in this paragraph are the maximum lawful speeds.

(1) 15 mph in all housing areas, unless otherwise posted.

(2) 15 mph in all school zones during applicable school hours, unless otherwise posted.

(3) 10 mph when entering or exiting access control points (gates).

(4) 10 mph in any service drive of a housing area.

(5) 10 mph in any parking area, motor pool or motor park, unless otherwise posted.

(6) 10 mph when passing troops in formation.

3-2. Restraint Systems.

a. Government Owned Vehicles. Restraint systems (seat belts) are worn by all operators and passengers of US Government vehicles on and off the installation.

b. Privately Owned Vehicles.

(1) Restraint systems are worn by all operators and passengers of POVs on the installation.

(2) Restraint systems are worn by all military members and Reserve or National Guard component members on active Federal service while driving or riding in a POV whether on or off the installation.

c. A child less than eight years of age and less than 80 pounds in weight is properly secured in a weight appropriate child passenger restraint system. In vehicles equipped with an active passenger side front air bag, if the vehicle has a rear seat, a child less than five years of age and less than 40 pounds in weight is properly secured in a rear seat, unless the child restraint system is designed for use with air bags. If no seating position equipped with a lap and shoulder belt to properly secure the weight appropriate child passenger restraint system is available, a child less than eight years of age and between 40 and 80 pounds is restrained by a properly fitted lap belt only.

d. Restraint systems are required only in vehicles manufactured after model year 1966.

3-3. Driver Distractions and Prohibited Devices. Driver distraction occurs when the driver's focus is on something other than the primary task of driving. This increases the risk of driver error and accident involvement. The use of devices that cause driver distractions impairs driving and masks or prevents recognition of emergency signals, alarms, announcements, the approach of vehicles or human speech. Although eating, drinking (non-alcoholic beverages), operating radios or CD/MP3 players and global positioning equipment (GPS) while driving is not illegal, it is strongly discouraged and whenever possible should be conducted with the motor vehicle safely parked.

a. The following rules regarding driver distractions apply to all individuals operating a motor vehicle on USAG-HI installations and sites. Additionally, these rules apply to all operators of government vehicles (Tactical and Non-tactical).

(1) The use of cell phones or other similar listening devices is prohibited unless the vehicle is safely parked or a hands-free device is implemented. A hands-free device is equipment used without manual manipulation by the hands (e.g. voice commands, Bluetooth, etc.). Motorcycle operators may wear motorcycle helmets equipped with operator-passenger intercom systems.

(2) The wearing of any portable headphones, earphones or other listening devices while operating a motor vehicle is prohibited with the exception of hands free cellular phone devices (e.g. Bluetooth, etc.)

(3) Emergency responders using hand-held radios are exempt from this provision. This exception includes, but is not limited to, police, firefighters, emergency maintenance personnel, hazardous material handlers operating in immediate cleanup situations and range safety personnel operating radios on active ranges.

b. The use of radar or laser detection devices (e.g. Radar Detectors) to indicate the presence of speed measuring and/or recording instruments or to transmit simulated erroneous speeds is prohibited. Devices must not be present in the operating configuration or displayed in such a manner while driving on USAG-HI installations and sites.

3-4. Motorcycles and Mopeds. Any individual, military or civilian, who operates or is a passenger of a motorcycle or other self-propelled, open, 2-wheel, 3-wheel and 4-wheel vehicle powered by a motorcycle-type engine, must apply the following traffic rules.

a. Headlights are on at all times when in operation.

b. Will be equipped with both a left-hand and right-hand rearview mirror mounted on the handlebars or fairing.

c. Department of Transportation (DOT) Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Number 218 approved protective helmet.

d. Eye protection designed to meet or exceed ANSI Z87.1 reference (z), goggles, wrap around glasses, or full face shield. A windshield does not constitute as eye protection.

e. Protective clothing will include.

(1) Long-sleeved shirt or jacket.

(2) Sturdy over-the-ankle footwear that provides protection to feet and ankles.

(3) Long trousers (APFT pants do not constitute protective clothing).

(4) Full-fingered gloves (made from leather or other abrasion-resistant material).

f. Military personnel must complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Basic Riders Course (BRC) before operating any motorcycle on USAG-HI installations and sites. This does not apply to individuals traveling between their residence and the MSF BRC location (rider maintains documentation on his/her person indicating the date of the course).

g. Motorcycles display a firmly affixed, clearly visible license plate at all times.

h. Refer to USARHAW Policy Letter 6 (Motorcycle Safety Policy) for additional information and requirements.

3-5. Other Non-Motorized and Toy Wheeled Vehicles.

a. Basic Rules.

(1) The use of non-motorized conveyances that do not meet DOT motor vehicle standards for public roadways is prohibited on USAG-HI roadways. These vehicles are only authorized for operation on sidewalks and private driveways.

(2) A list of these vehicles include, but are not limited to, scooters, skateboards, roller skates, in-line skates, sleds and razors.

b. Equipment.

(1) All individuals operating non-motorized and toy vehicles adhere to the following requirements:

(a) Wear an approved helmet that meets or exceeds the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Snell Memorial Foundation Standards for bicycle helmets.

(b) Wear reflective clothing during limited visibility or hours of darkness.

(2) Individuals operating non-motorized and toy vehicles will not attach themselves to any vehicle being operated on a roadway.

(3) Individuals under the age of 18 must wear a helmet, elbow pads and knee pads while riding a skateboard, roller skates, in-line skates and similar conveyances.

3-6. Bicycles.

a. All cyclists will wear a helmet when riding a bicycle on the installation.

b. Cyclists are required to obey the same rules of the road as motorized vehicles (e.g. stop at stop signs).

c. No bicycle shall carry more passengers at one time than the number for which it was designed and equipped. Small children may ride in permanently affixed or towed child carrier seats.

d. Adult cyclists ride on the roadway (not the sidewalk) of two-way traffic roadways, as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle.

e. Juvenile cyclists may ride on any available sidewalk.

f. Cyclists ride single file when vehicle traffic is present. They may not ride more than two abreast.

g. Cyclists are not authorized to carry any package or bundle that prevents the operator from safely operating the bicycle.

h. Cyclists yield right of way to pedestrians.

i. Cyclists will not attach themselves to any vehicle operated on a roadway.

j. Every bicycle in operation from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after sunrise requires use of a headlamp on the front and a red tail light on the rear.

k. Every bicycle requires a brake that enables the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level and clean pavement.

3-7. Noise Abatement. Excessive noise damages hearing, poses a safety risk, undermines good order and discipline and disturbs the peace of the community.

a. Excessive noise is prohibited on USAG-HI installations and sites. No person shall operate or permit the operation of any sound amplification system, which emanates unreasonably loud or excessive sound, or noise, which is likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons of ordinary sensibilities.

b. Excessive noise is defined as the following.

(1) Music, vibrations or other sounds emanating from a sound amplification system located in or on any motor vehicle on any street, parking lot or other open area of the installation, which is audible at a distance of greater than 30 feet from the source of the sound.

(2) Profanity emanating from any music or sound source from a motor vehicle that can be heard from any distance from the vehicle.

(3) Motor vehicles emitting excessive noise due to lack of a functioning muffler, or to a muffler modified to increase the noise emitted.

(4) Exceptions. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the following:

(a) Use of a horn, alarm, or other warning device which signals unsafe or dangerous situations or which summons the assistance of law enforcement when used for such purpose, or when used in conjunction with a permitted event.

(b) Noise caused by military operations or other official activities.

Chapter 4

Parking

4-1. General. Illegal parking contributes to congestion and slows traffic. Enforcement minimizes these conditions, while reducing the potential for accidents. The best way to avoid or become subject to parking enforcement is to park legally. Except as necessary to comply with the law, the direction of law enforcement personnel or an official traffic control device, no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle in any area not specifically designated as a parking area.

4-2. Authorized Parking. Parking is authorized only in the following areas.

a. Outside of housing areas within two white painted parking lines on streets and in parking lots.

b. In housing areas in driveways and within two white painted parking lines on streets and in parking lots.

c. Island Palms Community Housing parking areas are for residents and their guests only (see the Island Palms Housing Resident Guide and Community Standards Handbook).

d. Riders of Motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds may park in white striped parking areas generally located at the end of parking lanes.

e. Parking spaces marked "VISITOR" or "CUSTOMER" are reserved for bona fide visitors and customers of adjacent activities/offices and will not be used by personnel assigned to or

working in those activities/offices. The maximum time limit for visitor/customer parking is two hours or as posted.

f. Limited or reserved parking is effective between 0500-1800 or when a specific activity is operational (e.g. Commissary and Post Exchange).

4-3. Prohibited Parking. Parking is prohibited in specified places. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the direction of law enforcement personnel or an official traffic control device, no person shall park a motor vehicle (automobile, motorcycle, moped, etc.):

a. On a sidewalk. No portion of a motor vehicle may extend into or block a sidewalk. This does not apply to first responders actively engaged in emergency operations.

b. In a crosswalk.

c. Against the flow of traffic.

d. In front of a driveway.

e. At any place narrow enough to make passing difficult, dangerous, or impossible.

f. Beside another vehicle parked parallel to the curb or on a roadway shoulder.

g. Where official signs prohibit parking, when curbing is painted yellow, red, or when the roadway is marked yellow or white.

h. Outside of two white painted parking lines on streets or in parking lots. The lack of two white painted lines is indicative of unauthorized parking.

i. On grassed or seeded areas unless directed by law, the direction of law enforcement personnel or proper authority.

j. Within 20 feet of a fire hydrant, crosswalk, bus stop or intersection.

k. Within 30 feet of the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of the roadway.

4-4. Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parking and Storage.

a. Boats/jet skis, boat/jet ski trailers, motor homes, campers and house/baggage trailers are considered RVs.

b. RVs may be parked or stored only in designated Directorate of Family Morale Welfare and Recreation (DFMWR) storage locations.

c. RVs may park in housing areas for up to 24 hours only for the purpose of cleaning, minor repair, preparing for or unloading from a trip. Housing area authorized parking is only within driveways or adjacent to quarters approved by the occupants, as long as such parking does not deny the individuals access to their driveways, create a traffic safety hazard or impede the flow of traffic.

d. RVs are not authorized long-term parking in unit, barracks or commercial parking lots. Parking that exceeds 12 hours is deemed long-term parking.

4-5. Handicap Parking. Parking spaces marked "HANDICAPPED" are for the exclusive use of personnel who are handicapped and possess the State of Hawaii-issued permit or Tripler Army Medical Center-issued temporary vehicle decal for handicapped parking.

a. Handicap parking is available to all applicable employees and visitors. Marked spaces are enforced on a 24-hour basis.

b. Vehicles not authorized to park in handicap spots are subject to immediate towing without prior notification to the vehicle owner. Towing is conducted at the expense of the owner.

c. Motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles may not park in the areas abutting handicapped parking spaces. These areas must remain unobstructed to allow for the movement of equipment needed to assist physically impaired persons.

4-6. Non-Tactical Government Vehicle (NTV) Parking. The same restrictions apply to NTVs as to POVs, with the following two exceptions.

a. Emergency vehicles responding to emergencies.

b. Service vehicles (e.g. DPW and commercial contractors) which require close proximity to the job site. Personnel operating these vehicles take proper safety precautions to warn on-coming vehicle and pedestrian traffic that a hazard is ahead, by using appropriate notification and control devices.

4-7. Tactical Vehicle Parking. Tactical vehicles are not authorized in the following locations.

a. Housing areas.

b. Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) parking lots.

4-8. Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) Resale Lot. The only authorized location to park vehicles in a status specifically for the resale of vehicles is the POV resale lot, commonly referred to as "the lemon lot," located on Wheeler Army Airfield immediately inside the Kawamura Gate at the intersection of Warhawk Place and Santos Dumont Avenue.

a. Sellers must register their vehicles with DFMWR. Vehicles parked at the POV resale lot, without proper registration with DFMWR, are treated as abandoned and towed at the owner's expense.

b. Vehicles parked elsewhere on the installation with a "For Sale" sign are treated as abandoned and towed at the owner's expense.

4-9. Reserved Parking. To promote the more efficient use of existing on- and off-street parking spaces and greater alignment of existing reserved parking allocation practices and procedures with current guidance, USAG-HI will employ a "whole parking lot" management approach to parking lots.

a. Accordingly, the following measures are implemented:

(1) The number of reserved parking spaces in an applicable parking lot will be limited to 20% of the total number of parking spaces in that parking lot, rounding up one reserved parking space in the event of a partial reserved parking space tabulation.

(2) Priority allocation of reserved parking spaces is limited to the following categories: General Officers; Senior Executive Service; Battalion/Squadron or higher commanders; Command Sergeants Major; equivalent in other services; Garrison Directorate Agencies Director/Deputy Director and Sergeant Major (if applicable).

(3) Due to limited availability of parking spaces, reserved parking may be allocated to the following categories on a case-by-case, space available basis to Company/Battery/Troop Commanders and First Sergeants.

(4) Reserved parking spaces will be stenciled without position titles and will be marked and identified using alphanumeric only designation system (e.g. DES RES 001" DES RES 002). No other method of marking reserved parking spaces is authorized.

(5) GSA Vehicles unless otherwise assigned should be parked in a designated motor pool or fenced in area of operation.

(6) Due to the limited number of parking spaces and high senior leader population density, senior leaders are only authorized reserved parking in their primary permanent place of duty. There will be no additional reserved parking in parking lots on or around Palm Circle on Fort Shafter.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Military Units, Garrison Directorates and Civilian Organizations or Agencies. If your unit or agency is the primary building occupant, designate a primary and alternate point of contact to serve as the unit or agency's Reserved Parking Space Coordinator. Your Reserved Parking Space Managers will serve as the liaison between your agency and the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) Reserved Manager.

(2) Reserved Parking Space Managers. Develop and maintain a Reserved Parking Plan for their assigned parking lot and provide a copy of that plan to the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) Reserved Manager/ DES Operations Office.

(3) Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) Reserved Manager / DES Operations Office.

(a) Identify applicable parking lots for reserved parking space allocation in coordination with the USAG-HI Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

(b) Coordinate directly with the military organizations' and/or agencies' Reserved Parking Space Manager to ensure effective implementation and administration of reserved parking allocation practices and procedures.

(c) Periodically inspect military organizations and/or agencies to ensure that allocation of reserved parking spaces is proportionate to senior leader building occupancy data.

(4) Directorate of Public Works.

(a) Assists Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) Reserved Manager/ DES Operations Office in identifying applicable parking lots for reserved parking space allocation.

(b) Stencils and paints reserved parking spaces in applicable parking lots in accordance with the alphanumeric-only designation system.

4-10. Parking Enforcement. Strong enforcement of parking restrictions results in better use of available parking facilities and reduces conditions causing traffic accidents and congestion.

a. Military Law Enforcement Officials may cite any parking violation.

b. Individuals receiving four or more parking violations within a one-year period are subject to suspension of installation driving privileges IAW Chapter 2-3 of this regulation and having their vehicle towed for any subsequent parking violations at their own expense.

Chapter 5

Towing and Impoundment

5-1. General. Privately owned vehicles will not be impounded unless the vehicle clearly interferes with ongoing military operations, movement of traffic, threatens public safety or convenience, is involved in criminal activity, contains evidence of criminal activity, or is stolen or abandoned.

5-2. Vehicles are towed at the owner's expense under the following conditions.

a. When the custody of the vehicle is required by a law enforcement agency as evidence.

b. The vehicle is illegally parked or prohibits the flow of traffic (vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic). Illegal parking includes, but is not limited to the following situations.

(1) Parked on a sidewalk, within an intersection, on a crosswalk, in a fire lane, blocking a driveway or blocking a fire hydrant.

(2) Blocking an emergency exit of a public building such as a dining hall, hospital or movie theater.

(3) Parked in a designated "no parking" area, "tow-away zone", "restricted/reserved parking" area, prohibited area, grassed or seeded area not designated for parking.

(4) Parked in a manner interfering with street cleaning, tree pruning/removal or other Garrison improvement operations and attempts to contact the owner are unsuccessful.

c. Conditions in which a vehicle or operator are in violation of an HRS that prohibits legal operation of a motor vehicle.

d. Law enforcement personnel have a reasonable belief the vehicle is abandoned and efforts to contact the owner have failed.

e. The operator is apprehended, detained and/or otherwise separated from the vehicle by a law enforcement agency and no licensed operator is immediately available to take custody of the vehicle for the following.

- (1) Driving without a valid driver's license.
- (2) Driving while driving privileges are suspended or revoked.
- (3) Driving while installation access privileges are suspended or revoked (barred individual).
- (4) Consuming or possessing open container containing intoxicants while operating a vehicle.
- (5) Operating a vehicle under the influence of intoxicants (OVUI/DUI).
- (6) Operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs.
- (7) Reckless driving.
- f. Any violation of Chapter 4 of this regulation.
- g. In the event a Soldier is absent from his/her assigned duty station for an extended period of time (6 months or more), the Soldier is required to utilize a designated storage location for securing his/her vehicle.

5-3. Procedures for Impoundment.

- a. A DD FM 2504, Abandoned Vehicle Notice, will be conspicuously placed on vehicles suspected as abandoned and issued a DD FM 1408, Armed Forces Traffic Ticket, for the applicable infraction(s).
- b. Upon the issuing of the traffic ticket, the owner of the vehicle has three duty days to move the vehicle or correct the deficiencies noted on the DD FM 2504 and DD FM 1408.
- c. If the vehicle is not moved or the deficiency remains uncorrected after three duty days, the vehicle is towed at the owner's expense and a DD FM 2505, Abandoned Vehicle Removal Authorization, is issued to the towing contractor by the DES.

5-4. Inventory of Towed/Impounded Vehicles. When a POV is towed, stored and/or impounded subsequent to law enforcement contact with the occupant(s), the MP/DACP conducts a thorough inventory of the vehicle at the scene with the towing company. The purpose of the inventory is to ensure all personal property in the POV is properly accounted for and the condition of the POV (both inside and out) is documented to protect the Army against claims for any allegations of damage or loss of property.

- a. The vehicle's contents and the physical condition of all components of the vehicle (both inside and out) are thoroughly documented in exacting detail. This includes all portions of the inside of a POV (e.g. locked glove boxes and consoles, trunks, etc.) and all containers located inside of a POV, even if such containers are locked. This also includes any containers located on/within the exterior of a POV (e.g. boxes within the bed of a pickup truck).

- b. MP/DACP conduct inventories in a manner to avoid damaging property to the greatest extent possible, including requesting occupants to provide the means to open any locked portions of the POV or containers therein.

c. If the driver agrees to sign-over the keys to the vehicle, they are signed for on a DA FM 2062 to the tow company.

5-5. Disposition of Vehicles After Impoundment.

a. If a POV is impounded for evidentiary purposes, the vehicle is held for as long as the evidentiary or law enforcement purpose exists. The vehicle is returned to the owner without delay unless directed otherwise by a competent authority.

b. If the vehicle is unclaimed after 120 days from the date the notification was mailed to the last known owner or the owner who released the vehicle by properly completing DD FM 2505, the vehicle is disposed of by either releasing it to the lien holder, if known, or by processing it as abandoned property IAW DoD 4160.21-M.

5-6. Vehicle Claim Procedures.

a. If the registered owner is a service member, he/she is contacted through his/her chain of command and/or certified mail. If the registered owner is a civilian, he/she is contacted via certified mail.

b. The registered owner is provided a completed DD FM 2507 for the vehicle and instructed to proceed to the Legal Assistance Office for notary services.

c. If the owner wishes to recover his/her vehicle from the impound lot, he/she completes the following tasks prior to a scheduled release time and date.

(1) Registered owner or his/her legal representative pays the towing expense to the towing contractor and the receipt is returned to the PMO Impound Office.

(2) Registered owner or his/her legal representative provides valid proof of driver's license, vehicle insurance, vehicle registration and state safety inspection.

(3) Vehicle is released to the registered owner or his/her legal representative.

(4) Vehicles are removed at the owner's expense by tow truck if the vehicle does not have current insurance, registration and safety inspection or if vehicle is rendered non-operational.

(5) Upon receipt of the vehicle, the owner or his/her designated representative signs a DA FM 2062 as receiving the vehicle from the control of the Provost Marshal Office.

(6) If the owner notes any damage or missing property, he/she is referred to the Claims Office.

(7) Vehicles are released by appointment only, normally Monday through Wednesday (1300-1700) and Friday 1300-1700. TMCI and the towing contractor have the authority to accommodate other scheduling requests.

Appendix A References

Section I. Required References

10 USC 10

Title 10, Section 10, United States Code – Armed Forces

32 Code of Federal Regulation, Section 634.25

32 Code of Federal Regulation, Section 634.25 - Installation Traffic Codes

AR 58-1

Management, Acquisition and Use of Administrative Use Motor Vehicles

AR 190-5

Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

AR 385-10

The Army Safety Program

DODI 6055.4

Department of Defense Traffic Safety Program

Hawaii Criminal and Traffic Law Manual

Hawaii Revised Statutes

Uniform Code of Military Justice

Title 10, Section 801 et seq, United States Code

U.S. Army Hawaii Policy Letter 6

Motorcycle Safety Policy

Revised Ordinances of the City and County of Honolulu

Chapter 15 Traffic Code

Section II. Related References

This section not used

Section III. Referenced Forms

Central Violations Bureau Form (CVB)

United States District Court Violation Notice (formally known as DD FM 1805)

Department of Defense (DD) Form 1408

Armed Forces Traffic Ticket

Department of Defense (DD) Form 2504

Abandoned Vehicle Notice

Department of Defense (DD) Form 2506
Vehicle Impoundment Report

Department of the Army (DA) Form 3946
Military Police Traffic Accident Report

Department of the Army (DA) Form 3975
Military Police Report

Department of the Army (DA) Form 5984-E
United States (US) Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card

OF 346
U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card

Appendix B

Central Violations and Armed Forces Traffic Ticket Offenses (not all-inclusive)

OFFENSE	CONSEQUENCE
NO DRIVER'S LICENSE (never had a DL)	Mandatory Court
NO DRIVER'S LICENSE (EXPIRED)	Mandatory Court
DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED (HAWAII SUSPENSION / REVOCATION ONLY); IF SUSPENDED FROM ANOTHER STATE, USE HRS 286-102 (NO DRIVER'S LICENSE)	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE AFTER LICENSE / PRIVILEGE SUSPENDED / REVOKED FOR OVUII	Mandatory Court
SPEEDING 30 MPH OVER OR MORE / 80 MPH OR MORE	Mandatory Court
CONSUMING OR POSSESSING INTOXICATING LIQUOR WHILE OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLE	Mandatory Court
STORAGE OF OPENED CONTAINER CONTAINING INTOXICATING LIQUOR	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUG	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE WITH .08 OR MORE GRAMS OF ALCOHOL (BREATH)	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE WITH .08 OR MORE GRAMS OF ALCOHOL (BLOOD)	Mandatory Court
OPERATING A VEHICLE AFTER CONSUMING A MEASURABLE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL (PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21) [18 TO 20 YEAR OLDS]	Mandatory Court
RECKLESS DRIVING	Mandatory Court
INATTENTION TO DRIVING	Mandatory Court
DRIVING WITHOUT INSURANCE / OWNER PERMIT OPERATION OF UNINSURED VEHICLE (1ST OFFENSE)	Mandatory Court
DRIVING WITHOUT INSURANCE / OWNER PERMIT OPERATION OF UNINSURED VEHICLE (2ND > OFFENSE)	Mandatory Court
OPERATING WITHOUT INSURANCE / OWNER PERMIT OPERATION OF UNINSURED (MOTORCYCLE / MOTOR SCOOTER ONLY)	Mandatory Court
FRAUDULENT USE OF PLATES, TAGS, OR EMBLEMS	Mandatory Court
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY	Mandatory Court
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY	Mandatory Court
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BODILY INJURY	Mandatory Court
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING DAMAGE TO VEHICLE OR PROPERTY	Mandatory Court
DUTY TO GIVE INFORMATION AND RENDER AID	Mandatory Court
DUTY UPON STRIKING UNATTENDED VEHICLE OR OTHER PROPERTY	Mandatory Court

OFFENSE	CONSEQUENCE
CRIMINAL LITTERING	Mandatory Court
TRESPASSING ON MILITARY INSTALLATION	Mandatory Court
SPEEDING 15-25 MPH OVER	\$30.00 FINE
SPEEDING 26-29 MPH OVER	\$50.00 FINE
PARKING IN HANDICAPPED SPACE WITHOUT PLACARD / LICENSE PLATE / FAILURE TO DISPLAY PLACARD	\$75.00 FINE
PARKING	\$50.00 FINE
MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES	\$250.00 FINE
MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICES (SCHOOL/CONSTRUCTION ZONE)	\$300.00 FINE
CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINTS	\$100.00 FINE
MANDATORY USE OF SEATBELTS	\$45.00 FINE

Note:

1. The Central Violations and Armed Forces Traffic Ticket Offenses listed above is not all inclusive of every offense that may warrant the issuance of an Armed Forces Traffic Ticket or United States District Court Violation Notice (formally known as DD FM 1805).
2. An Armed Forces Traffic Ticket will not be issued for any offense listed as "mandatory court." A United States District Court Violation Notice (CVB) will be issued.
3. The fines are based off the Hawaii Criminal and Traffic Law Manual (Hawaii Revised Statutes) dated 2014-2015 through the assimilated crimes act and subject to final adjudication through the Ninth District Court.
4. Monetary fines are maintained and processed through the US Courts on behalf of the Federal Judiciary.
5. Funds collected from the payment of petty offense cases are deposited into the Crime Victims Fund which was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

Appendix C

Consequences and/or Points Assessments for Moving Violations

Violation: Driving while driver's license or installation driving privileges are under suspension or revocation.
Consequence: 5-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Refusal to submit to or failure to complete chemical tests (implied consent).
Consequence: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor (0.08% or greater on DOD installations; violation of civil law off post); Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of any narcotic, or while under the influence of any other drug (including alcohol) to the degree rendered incapable of safe vehicle operation.
Consequence: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Driving vehicle while impaired (BAC more than 0.05 percent and less than 0.08 percent).
Consequence: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Reckless driving (willful and wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property).
Consequence: 6-month suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges

Violation: Owner knowingly and willfully permitting a physically impaired person to operate the owner's motor vehicle.
Consequence: 6-month suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Failure of operator or occupants to use available restraint system devices while moving (operator accessed suspension).
Consequence: 1st offense: 30-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
2nd offense: 180-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
3rd offense: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Failure to properly restrain children in a child restraint system while moving (when child is 4 years of age or younger or the weight of child does not exceed 45 pounds).
Consequence: 1st offense: 30-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
2nd offense: 180-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
3rd offense: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Failure to wear proper personal protective equipment while operating or riding on a motorcycle, MOPED, or a three or four-wheel vehicle powered by a motorcycle-like engine.
Consequence: 1st offense: 30-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
2nd offense: 180-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
3rd offense: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Operating any motor vehicle while using a cellular phone (without a hands free device)
Consequence: 1st offense: 30-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
2nd offense: 180-day suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.
3rd offense: 1-year suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Over 30 miles per hour above posted speed limit and/or Excess Speed citation.
Consequence: 6-month suspension/revocation of installation driving privileges.

Violation: Fleeing the scene (hit and run)—property damage only.
Points assessed: 6

Violation: Speed too fast for conditions.
Points assessed: 2

Violation: Speed too slow for traffic conditions, and/or impeding the flow of traffic, causing potential safety hazard.
Points assessed: 2

Violation: One to 10 miles per hour over posted speed limit.
Points assessed: 3

Violation: Over 10 but not more than 15 miles per hour above posted speed limit.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Over 15 but not more than 20 miles per hour above posted speed limit.
Points assessed: 5

Violation: Following too close.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Failure to yield right of way to emergency vehicle.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Failure to stop for school bus or school-crossing signals.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Failure to obey traffic signals or traffic instructions of an enforcement officer or traffic warden; or any official regulatory traffic sign or device requiring a full stop or yield of right of way; denying entry; or requiring direction of traffic.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Improper passing.
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Failure to yield (no official sign involved).
Points assessed: 4

Violation: Improper turning movements (no official sign involved).
Points assessed: 3

Violation: Improper overtaking.
Points assessed: 3

Violation: Other moving violations (involving driver behavior only).
Points assessed: 3

Violation: Operating an unsafe vehicle (see note 2).
Points assessed: 2

Violation: Driver involved in accident is deemed responsible (only added to points assessed for specific offenses).
Points assessed: 1

Notes:

1. When two or more violations are committed on a single occasion, points may be assessed for each individual violation.
2. This measure should be used for other than minor vehicle safety defects or when a driver or registrant fails to correct a minor defect (for example, a burned out headlight not replaced within the grace period on a warning ticket).

Glossary

Section I. Abbreviations

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

CCO

Community Compliance Office

CID

Criminal Investigation Command

CVB

Central Violations Bureau (Form)

DA

Department of the Army

DES

Directorate of Emergency Services

DES-LED

Directorate of Emergency Services – Law Enforcement Division

DFMWR

Directorate of Family Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

DOD

Department of Defense

DODI

Department of Defense Instruction

DOT

Department of Transportation

DV

Disabled Veterans

EG

Example Given

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

GC

Garrison Commander

IAW

In Accordance With

ID

Identification

LEO

Law Enforcement Official

NTV

Non-tactical vehicle

POV

Privately owned vehicle

PX

Post Exchange

RV

Recreational vehicle

SC

Senior Commander

TMCI

Traffic Management and Collision Investigator/Investigation

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

U.S.

United States

USAG-HI

United States Army Garrison, Hawaii

USARHAW

United States Army Hawaii

VIN

Vehicle Identification Number

Section II. Terms**Abandoned Vehicle**

Any privately owned vehicle, including recreational vehicles, left unattended on USAG-HI installations and sites with registration expired over 30 days or that appears abandoned through visual signs such as vehicles missing essential components required for operation like flat or missing tire(s), windshield, engine, steering mechanisms, on jack stand or bricks.

Agency

Any non-military governmental bureau, or the office that represents it, or any private company or civilian organization working with or for the Department of Defense that is authorized space and support on Army installations in Hawaii.

Child Passenger Safety Seat System

Is an infant or child passenger restraint system that meets the federal standards for crash-tested restraint systems as set by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Emergency Vehicles

Law enforcement, fire department, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) vehicles, and ambulances are emergency vehicles

Military Organization

Any Department of Defense, state or foreign military unit that is authorized space and support as a tenant on Army installations in Hawaii.

Park and/or parking

Means to stand an occupied or unoccupied vehicle, other than temporarily, while loading or unloading merchandise or passengers

Privately Owned Vehicle

Any vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power, and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways, which includes motorcycles but not Government owned or tactical vehicles.

Private Parking

A privately owned residential parking facility or site under the direct responsibility of Island Palm Communities, LLC.

Registered Vehicles

Properly registered vehicles must have valid state vehicle registration, proof of state safety inspection, and proof of insurance that meets the minimum requirements of the automobile insurance laws or regulations of the State of Hawaii.

Senior Leader

The term senior leader as it applies to this policy is defined as equivalent to or above the grades of E9, CW5, O5, or GS-14

Skating

Includes use of skateboards, roller skates, roller blades, and inline skates

Stand and/or standing

Means to halt an occupied or unoccupied vehicle, other than temporarily, while receiving or discharging passengers

Stop and/or stopping

Means, when required, to completely cease movement, and when prohibited, to halt, including momentarily halting, an occupied or unoccupied vehicle, unless necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a police officer or a traffic control device

Traffic Accident

Is an unintended event causing injury or damage, and involving one or more motor vehicles on a highway, road, or street that is publicly maintained and open for public vehicular travel

USAG-HI Installations and Sites

USAG-HI installations and sites refers to all land owned or leased by the United States Army under the control of United States Army Garrison, Hawaii. This includes, but is not limited to, Fort Shafter, Fort Shafter Flats, Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Army Airfield, Helemano Military Reservation, Tripler Army Medical Center, Aliamanu Military Reservation, Red Hill Community, Pili'au Army Recreation Center, Fort DeRussy, and Mendonca Park.

Vehicles

For the purposes of this regulation, vehicles are self-propelled vehicles that are required by the State of Hawaii to be registered in the state of official residence for operation on public streets